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While it is not a popular loan, the Carlisle call is one remove better than the deal with the syndicate.

The proposition to change the Consti-

tution so as to enable the President to veto items of an appropriation bill is a good one. Really, it is not a nice thing for in-

dignant Englishmen to apply opprobrious epithets to the grandson of their

The Eastern mugwump seems to b thick-and-thin champion Great Britain outside of the United Kingdom and Canada.

When all of a man's reighbors are against him the fact is prima facie evidence that he is a disagreeable person. same with nations.

It is probable that a study of the Venezuelan affair will prepare us to look out for our own interests in Alaska as we might not have done but for it.

ti the insurgents in Cuba desire the formal recognition of this government they should have it. They have forced Spain to give them a great deal of recognition of another kind.

If Bolivia's offer of 80,000 men to Venezuela is an indication that the South American republics will unite to defend each other, the present affair may be considered as fortunate for them.

Bids for the privilege of having the Democratic national convention are not very lively. The auctioneer has been calling for them for weeks, but the highest and latest is a languid bid from New York of \$35,000.

After all, the conquest of Cuba by the insurgents would not be so surprising as was the humiliation and defeat of China by Japan. There are occasions when victory is not with the more numerous battalions.

It looks as if the war Emperor of Germany may have been looking after that the average citizen will feel that something like the Boers' affair by the liveliness with which he picked it up. It may divert attention from internal dis-

Perhaps it was Senator Elkins's resofor sale to the lowest bidders caused the President to break away from the Morgan syndicate. The

vote in the Senate was 48 to 6.

A mistake having been made by the British in South Africa, a scapegoat is needed, and it looks as if Dr. Jameson had been selected for this office. Havfeated by the Boers, the blame for the whole expedition will now be loaded on

The Senate should not increase the duty on sugar to please two Senators | nate of the British government should be who desire to protect insignificant sugar interests, one of them being owned by Claus Spreckels. A duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem on raw sugar and nearly 45 on refined sugar is enough when it draws more heavily upon the pockets of the masses than any tax now in existence.

Upon what authority does ex-County Treasurer Boland, of Madison county, affirm that the Supreme Court will soon pass upon the fee and salary law of 1895, and that when it has done so it will be an easy matter to adjust the \$5,400 of fees which he has taken from the county treasury? It is an insult to the Supreme Court for any man to make such an assumption as Mr. Boland is reported as

The Chicago Tribune attributes the falling off of receipts of flour and grain in that city 12 per cent. from last year to the great quantities of grain shipped in the last few months from Missouri river points and beyond to New Orleans and Galveston, being taken thence to foreign countries. This is due to the "outrageous discrimination" of Southwestern roads, carrying grain from 1,000 to 1,300 miles at the rate of 15 cents per hundred pounds, yet charging 25 cents the hundred pounds to Chicago, 500 miles distant. The Tribune does not condemn the Gould lines which carry for such low prices, but the Chicago lines because they do not compete

A correspondent who has read what the Journal said a few days ago about county. The law is all right, It may be added that the Journal has in the welfare of the Boers. Now it not charged that officials will not dis- extends an assistance which only govern-

It is the prediction of those who have opposed the enactment of out-and-out salary laws, some of whom are or have been county officers. It was one of the arguments of the county officers' lobby last winter which was most frequently put forth.

NOT A POPULAR LOAN.

The Journal was one of the first papers in the country to advocate a popular loan. Nearly a year ago, recognizing that further loans would have to be made, it urged the administration to cut loose from bank syndicates and appeal to the people. Facts were presented giving an approximate idea of the accumulated wealth of the country, and reasons were given for believing that a popular loan, if rightly managed, would be successful in a financial point of view and beneficial otherwise. The Journal has not changed its opinion. It still believes that a popular loan properly managed would be highly successful, but it fears the present bungling attempt in that direction will not be.

The most obvious criticism of the measure is that it lacks the essential elements of a popular loan. A popular loan should be a direct appeal to the people, the machinery for placing it should be such as to make it easily accessible to all classes, and the terms of sale should be definite. All these conditions are lacking in Secretary Carlisle's call. How can that be termed an appeal to the people which only calls for sealed proposals to be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury? That is an appeal to banks, bankers, moneyed institutions and capitalists, but not to the people Thousands of persons who have a few hundreds or thousands of dollars to invest know nothing about making out bids and would shrink from opening correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury. These bonds are to be issued in sums of \$50 and multiples thereof. It is absurd to invite a man to forward dollar bond. The terms of the call handicap the loan from the beginning. Lostead of inviting sealed bids the bonds should have been offered at an upset or minimum price, say 105, which is about what the bank syndicate paid for the last issue of fours, or they should have been placed on sale at nearly the present price of those bonds. In either case the government should have received bids or subscriptions at all the subtreasuries, at every presidential postoffice and every designated national bank depository. This could have been done with very little expense. The machinery is already in existence, and needed only to be utilized. In this way a vastly greater number of investors would have been reached, and the bonds would have been far more easily obtained. If this had been done a person desiring to invest in the bonds would have known just what he had to pay, and, with the money in his pocket, could have gone to the nearest postoffice or national bank de-

are desired, and whether coupon or registered, and at what place they will be paid for." A bid failing in any of these particulars will be rejected for informality. In short, the machinery for obtaining the bonds is so complicated and the conditions of bidding so numerous he ought to employ a lawyer to make It is a misnomer to call this a popular loan. It is not so by the terms of the call nor in the manner of its presentation, and the Journal fears it will not

pository and obtained them. Now he

must make up his mind what they are

probably worth or what he is willing to

pay, must make out a bid, formulate an

offer, send it to the Secretary of the

Treasury and await the opening, classifi-

cation, tabulation and awarding of the

bids before he can know whether his

bid is accepted. The call says "all bids

must state what denominations of bonds

be so in fact. Instead of being brought near the people it is put about as far away from them and made as difficult

of access as possible.

GERMANY'S MONROE DOCTRINE. Strange as it may seem in the face of the protestations of Secretary Chamberlain, of the Salisbury Ministry, and of the British authorfties in South Africa that the impetuous Dr. Jameson cut the wires and went after the Boers in spite of orders to the contrary, experienced people smiled incredulously at the outset. Now the same experienced people openly sneer at the idea that a subordirepresented as ignoring his superiors in authority and going forth to war in deflance of them. It is a representation which the innocent, the more they consider it, must regard as remarkable action on the part of a subordinate in a service which, whatever else it does, has made it very clear for hundreds of years that subordinates obey. In fact, the more the alleged insubordination of Dr. Jameson in going to war with the Boers is considered the more difficult

one finds it to believe it. If the truth could be known it would probably be shown that all of Dr. Jameson's superiors were in the conspiracy, and might have succeeded had not the sturdy Kruger outwitted them by making such concessions to the foreigners in Johannesburg that they would not join the force sent by the British trading company. Chamberlain, the British Secretary for the Colonies, learning that the German Emperor would take a hand in the matter, saw the importance of disavowing the action of Dr. Jameson, and his subordinates in South Africa were equally zealous and anxious to

shift the responsibility upon Jameson.

The unlikelihood of the Chamberlain story is, however, a matter of minor importance. The most important fact in the affair is that Germany has protested and its protest has had weight. Indeed, it is the protest of the war Emperor which makes the situation most interesting in Great Britain. The fact which makes it most interesting to us is that Germany had less pretext or right to interfere with British designs in the the failure or the delay of county and land of the Boers than the United States township officials to pay into the State | had to protest against the policy of Great treasury the amount of fees, etc., which | Britain toward Venezuela. We have the the law requires, calls attention to the long-proclaimed Monroe doctrine to base sections of the present fee and salary our action upon, but Germany has nothlaw which make it a grave misdemeanor | ing of the sort as the basis of its protest for such officials to fail to make returns or a ground for the telegram of the Emof all such collections and to pay over peror extending his assistance to the whatever may be due from them to the | Boers in defending their territory against the aggressions of the British. At no but who will see that it is enforced? I time has Germany shown an interest

the weak can offer. It could offer no more than it has if the Boers were a German colony instead of being an in-

dependent government. Three weeks ago it was assumed that Germany would take sides with Great Britain in resisting our pretensions under the Monroe doctrine. Having interfered with British aggressions in South Africa without any pretext whatever, Germany cannot now take sides against us for interfering with similar aggressions on the ground that in doing so we are enforcing a claim which has never been

Hon. A. H. Garland, who was Attorney-general of the United States during President Cleveland's first administration, is not in favor of a third term for his former chief. In fact, he believes not only that Mr. Cleveland ought not to be and would not be elected, but that no Democrat will gain the honor next time. In a long article in the Washington Post on the subject of third terms he says: "The signs of the political weather now point quite directly-whatever may be the changes for the next few months-to the choice for this high trust of a William (two chances), a Thomas, a Benjamin or a Levi." Mr. Garland seems to have a pretty fair grasp of the situation.

THE FORTY-FIFTH STATE. On Saturday the President issued his proclamation announcing the admission of Utah into the Union after a territorial existence which began in 1850, when, with New Mexico, it became a Territory as a part of the compromise measures of that year. Yesterday, with demonstration worthy the important transition from the dependency of a Territory to the sovereignty of a State, the people and officials of Utah celebrated the important event. Mormonism has kept Utah from the dignity and privilege of statehood for a quarter of a century. For years the most populous and flourishing of the far West settlements, Utah had in 1870 more inhabitants than had Idaho or Wyoming when admitted into the Union in 1890. In 1890 Utah had a population of 208,000; but, by the territorial census taken the past year, it had a population of 247,000 -a gain of nearly 20 per cent. in five years. But four States have entered the Union with a larger population than Utah-Maine, Wisconsin, South Dakota and Washington. In wealth Utah is fit to be a State; the valuation of its real

and personal property was \$349,000,000. At the present time the Mormon element holds the supremacy, but those who are best acquainted with the situation see nothing to fear from that influence, considering the rapid growth of population and diversity of industry. The Constitution of the new State contains many admirable features. It provides liberally for a free school system, limits State and municipal debt, gives meager salaries with long terms for State officers, prohibits trusts, and defines as a crime any interference with the right to obtain and enjoy employment. The only peculiarity in it is that it insures woman suffrage and tries the experiment of a trial by jury of eight persons, three-fourths of whom

can render a verdict in civil cases. To-morrow delegates of Oklahoma will assemble to form a constitution with a view to applying for admission to the Union. Its population warrants this action, since it is a Territory which is rapidly growing. It has not the wealth nor the stability of Utah, but its varied population, if it has not had time to take so deep root, has intelligence and push.

SUNDAY PAPERS AND THE PULPIT.

It is not worth while to engage in argument with the members of the Ministers' Association over the Sunday newspaper question. The papers speak for themselves and have made their own place. They are an institution as firmly established as the week-day newspaper, and cannot be written down, preached down or frowned down. If they distract the attention of the people from the pulpit it does not follow that their influence is not for good. The public as a rule knows its own needs, and it is just possible that it gets more profit from the paper than the pulpit. It behooves the pastors to exert themselves great occasion and meet the wants, moral, intellectual and spiritual, of ar age which is more exacting than any which has gone before because it has wider information and greater breadth of view-a breadth gained in part, at least, from newspaper reading. The time is past when the preacher was Sir Oracle to his congregation. He may still be a counselor and friend, but he cannot dictate opinions or conduct. His hearers have learned to think and act for themselves. He must adapt himself to changed conditions if he would maintain his influence, and must work in harmony with the new elements of society and civilization, such as Sunday newspapers, and not against them. The Sunday paper has faults in common with the papers of the other six days, but these are matters of detail to be done away with or modified as time passes. It is, at all events, not a thing to be done away with or cast into outer darkness. The reverend brethren must try to live up to it.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Downed as Usual. Mr. N. Peck-Of course, like all women, you have an inordinate curiosity-Mrs. N. Peck-Got a curiosity, have 1?

Useless Effect. "I have a story for you that will make your hair stand on end." "Well, what good would that do? I don't know one note on the plane from another."

Advance of Civilization. "They wouldn't hang a man for watering his whisky in your State nowadays, would they, Colonel?" "N-no, sah; I think not, sah. They wouldn't do any mo' now than try him fo' heresy,

A Story of Early Days. "Er-ah-the new wcman?" remarked Adam, making a motion to lift the hat he

"Correct," twittered Eve. "The very first." "Er-why-ah-how about the bloomers? It ain't wash day, is it?"

When some man or woman sues the city for damages caused by injuries received from a fall on an icy sidewalk perhaps the nance requiring property owners to clean the snow from their pavements. The heavy snow that fell last week was allowed to lie on half the walks in town until tramped down by pedestrians, with the result that charge their sworn duty in this regard. I ments that stand as the motectors of walking has been made difficult and danger- | graphic remains to be seen.

ous. It is probable that action would lie against both the city and the owners of the property for injuries incurred from this

That was a horrible slaughter on Deloss street yesterday. Two homes made desolate in a moment and without warning. The only reasonable hypothesis is that the man Gallivan was insane when he rushed so furiously upon his neighbors, but the thought that the man next door may be filled with a murderous mania at any moment is one to cause a shiver. The tragedles of peace and civilization are many and varied in

An eighteen-year-old Maryland girl attempted suicide the other day because she was tired of dish-washing. She must have been influenced by the pernicious and demoralizing doctrine of the new woman that dish-washing, with all the term implies, is female of the human species.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mrs. Langtry's daughter attracts much attention at the Niagara, London's new and fashionable skating rink, where she is frequently seen. Her skill on the ice is more than ordinary, and her beauty rivals that possessed by her mother in the days when the phrase "Jersey Lily" was invented. Prof. Heinrich Fellmath, of Munich, has started the hobby of collecting street-car tickets. He has founded a monthly bulletin, "Trambilletsport," the object of which is to give pictures of tickets used for car fare in great cities and furnish detailed information about them. He wishes to establish a society and a trambillet boerse.

Isaac W. Raven, of Millheim, became the owner of a turnpike the other day that he didn't know what to do with. Three years ago he was thrown from a carriage on the pike and sustained a broken leg. This led to suit for damages, and he got a verdict for \$5,000, which was sustained by the Supreme Court. But the turnpike people refused to pay, and the sheriff, in attempting to satis-fy the claim, only had one bidder, and that the claim, only had one bidder, and that bidder was Raven, and he got the pike. Rayen compromised with the company by giving back the turnpike and accepting \$3,000 cash, they to pay all costs.

It is not generally known that Miss Barton is the first woman who ever held an official position under the United States government. When she was about twenty-four Patent Office, which had then been organized but a few years, and she was still holding that position when she commenced her philanthropic work at the outbreak of the civil war in 1861. She now resides in an old mansion in Seventeenth street, opposite the State Department, which was the headquarters of General Grant during the war. and the Red Cross flag is always floating

from the cupola. George Augustus Sala had a peculiarly uncertain temper. Once, at a dinner given by him in honor of Henry Irving, Lord Rosebery, who was among the guests, made a speech gently bantering the actor. Sala instantly took offense and delivered a terffic tirade which began with "Archibald Philip Primrose, earl of Rosebery, you have dared this night to insult a man who has served his country in every quarter of the globe." And so on at great length, with trenendous vehemence. The table was thunderstruck, but Lord Rosebery made another peech, which soothed the fiery veteran and finally reduced him to tears.

Dean Hole's book giving his impressions of this country, just out, contains some curious inaccuracies. He says, for instance, that in prohibition towns liquor is generally dispensed in teapots, and tells about a guest in a hotel who, upon calling for something to drink, was told by the landlord: You will find a little tap near your dressing table in your room, which will put you in communication with the old rye, and you can take what you please for yourself and your friends, as there is a meter on the other side of the wall." It cannot be supposed that this was a personal experience of the good dean, and it looks, therefore, as if some wag had been "stuffing" him. Dr. Mary Walker is now living on a farm about three miles west of Oswego, N. Y. She is a familiar figure on the streets of the town, to which she drives nearly every day. She always wears a full suit of black broadcloth, with Prince Albert coat and silk hat, and walks with a cane. Dr. Mary's pet hobby "the emancipation of her sex," and her atest plan looking to that end she describes as follows: "My intention is to make my place a sort of training school for women, and when such a thing is desired a practical instruction in actual fleid work will be given. There will be nothing in my plans hat will even suggest the wearing of bloomers, although, of course, the girls who come here will have their own choice of wearing apparel. This will not be a new woman's colony, but the new wife's training school."

If that word Boer you would pronounce. And find your tongue is balky, Just speak it as they probably Pronounce it in Milwaukee.

-Chicago Tribune.

WAR MAP OF CANADA. Hancock's Supervision.

Prepared Years Ago Under General That the United States is not blind the military condition of the Dominion of Canada was indicated in an interview with Maj. Samuel Barker, of this city, who was an artillery officer during the civil war, and was made brevet major for meri- | visited, or her crew mustered, but by her torius conduct. Maj. Barker not long ago took an important part in the preparation | must be sacred, or we are not independent. of a war map of Canada, and when asked | It will be noticed that the writers then "The studies and investigations that are always in progress by the members of our egular army are not generally of a publie attention. It is nevertheless a fact that such study is a part of the system, and it is through that system kept at all times possessed with every important knowledge necessary to enable it to render the most effective and prompt action in meeting any condition which might confront it. "With no thought of prospective foreign entanglements, but as a part of its general system to at all times seek information bearing upon its efficiency, there was, some few years ago-1881-prepared for Maj. Gen. Hancock 'A War Map of Canada. "Maj. Joseph Sanger, then of the First United States Artillery, and now of the Inspector-general's department, outlined he scope of the work, and I was selected to make the necessary investigations and give them form. This map measures

about six by four feet, and took several months in its completion "Directly upon the face of each county borough division is given the number of its population, number available for military duty, any garrison or fort, number garrisoned, and its general condition if an abandoned work; its products, agricultural or mineral, with character of each and possible quantities; every railroad with its connections and predominating character: water supply; character of rivers-loeation of fords, etc., etc., of that division. "Georgian Bay and its possibilities have been thoroughly treated. The Welland canal, the whole canal system of the St. Lawrence, and the canal connection of the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, are fully given, and a cross section drawing

of each canal given with its dimensions and character of construction "Gen. Sherman expressed himself as much pleased with this work, and called it the Strategic Map of Canada.' It is undoubtedly at hand for ready reference, with any subsequent data that may have been obtained."

A Gentlemanly Laurente.

One thing it is safe to predict of Mr. Ausin, and that is that whatever he may write in his capacity as laureate will be well considered, temperate in tone, scholarly in ex-pression and in perfect poetle taste.

Chance to Reform.

Persons who are addicted to the absurd and annoying practice of calling it progr'm will find this a good time of year for

making a resolution to reform. Explanation. Kansas City Journal. Andrew Carnegie is now said to be an American to the core. That may explain

why Mr. Carnegle has a castle in Scotland

and lives over there. In a Quandary. Philadelphia North American. Murat Halsted wants to know if Grover

Grover doesn't know where he is at. Undetermined. Kansas City Journal. Matters are approaching a crisis in Cuba,

but whether it is a real or merely a tele-

NEWS PRINTED IN 1807

IT TOLD OF FEELING BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

And Its Tenor and Spirit Did Not Differ from That Now Being Printed -Letter from Robert Fulton.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: I have lately received two copies of an English paper published in 1807. Its title is The Courier. The dates are Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, 1807. This daily is presumably published in London; however, nothing in the caption or any article, correspondence or advertisement shows it to a certainty. The -news and correspondence from nearly evnot the only proper occupation for the ery place where such a paper would likely have been published, except London, tends to the probability that it is the London Courier.

The news from America in this now old daily paper reads very much like what we read to-day, except that now only a few hours elapse between the date of the correspondence and the date of publication in the paper; whereas then it was sometimes as much as four months. I quote the column for Aug. 31, 1807, in full, punctuation, false syntax and all: AMERICA.

"New York July 25th dition to those sent thither some months

"Albany July 21st "On saturday a report was current in town that the Brittish Government in Can- to have a brave man behind it to work it ada had interdicted all communication and push it. It will in all probability be with the States, but we could trace it to the same in the future. Mr. Edison's torno authentic source.'

"New York, July 21st.

"A letter, dated Norfolk, July 17th, says, that the Chesapeake will be fit for service in ten days. "We have been favored with the perusal saw these explosives and other protections of two letters, written by respectable Amer- fully tried and exploded when Farragut's

the Viceroy adhered to his demand for reparation, to which the English Commandant would not accede; that the chief of the ships to England with that part of their cargoes which was then on board, and which was not more than would ballast them. That the business in American and country ships went on as usual; and that the Americans were considered in the most favorable light by the Chinese. Pol. Reg.'

"Norfolk, July 18th "Some Retaliation.-Last evening an express arrived at headquarters to the comnander, General Matthews, from Captain repherd, of the troop of cavalry stationed near the cape-The intelligence the express brought is of great importance-it announces the first act of retaliation for the outrages of the Brittish squadron. "The substance of the intelligence as far as we are informed, and our information may be relied on, is, that a boat with five men, viz, two midshipmen and three sailors, was seen to land on thursday evening, on the east side of the inlet; the people came on shore, and were fired at by a de tachment of militia under the command of a Lieutenant from Kampsville. They treated and took refuge in the woodsformation having been given to Captain Shepherd of the place to which they had retired, it was immediately surrounded. In he morning they were discovered, and surrendered themselves prisoners without resistance.-The boat and arms on board of her have been taken possession of and the men are now prisoners at Mr. Lemuel Cornicks' waiting the orders of the General. "We are authorized to state, that in conequence of information received that the Brittish squadron had departed Hampton Roads, and had taken a station off our Capes, the Executive have suspended the dered out from General White's brigade They have been permitted to return to their respective homes, with orders to hold themselves in readiness to take the field at moment's warning.

"We understand, that an application being made to the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the President's proclamation, he has advised, that its provisions are not meant to include British merchant ves sels, although armed and bearing letters of mark.-Relf." "We are informed by a Powtomack Pilot

that on Wednesday, being about two and a half leagues from the lighthouse on Cape Henry, spoke an English schooner, of fourteen guns, bound to Lynhaven Bay, where she went, but did not anchor. In about an hour afterwards the Triumph and Melampus got under way, and upder a press of sail with the schooner in company, steered E

"It has been stated in several Papers that Mr. Erskine was at Washington when a discussion relative to seamen took place between Mr. Madison and that Minister. who had consented to waive all claim to them. Mr. Erskine, we are well informed denies that his opinion was ever asked, or that he ever gave any on the subject, and we moreover understand that he has expressed a wish that the report should be

contradicted. "We notice this merely with a view to present a correct statement of the facts. for we never look to but one point in this case, and which is, that under no circum stance whatever, should a national ship b own officers. The ship, like our territory, numerously than now. Also, that correspondents then, as now, made many statements that had to be corrected or contra-In the next issue, Tuesday, 1807, the news from Norfolk bears date

July 6, giving a correspondence between the Mayor and commodore Douglas, in which there was a misunderstanding of each other's meaning, but after some further effort was straightened up. The last paragraph of the Norfolk news, is as follows: "Whatever may be the result of this business finally, we are confident that the impressions which it has made will never be effaced. The necessity of being always prepared, has been so clearly demonstrated. that we persuade ourselves that hereafter we shall not find many advocates for the

system, which prefers economy to safety." PATRIOTIC SPIRIT. The news from New York reads (in spirit) like it was written last week. It is as fol-

'New York, July 14. "It is a cause of congratulation that vigprous measures are adopting to fortify our exposed points, and to place the nation in a situation to repel any attack that may be made. Government is about to dispatch a national vessel, with instructions to our minister in London, and in the interim such measures may be adopted, as will enable us, in case reparation is not made, to pursue

the only course that will then remain. War

both countries-but great as the injury may

"It is high time the question was decided

be, it will certainly be preferable to the sit-

uation in which we now stand.

with Britain will certainly be injurious to

whether we are to yield to the imperious and unjust demands of Britain-whether we are to continue to be amused with fruit less negotiations and appearances of justice -or whether we are to assert and maintain our indisputable rights .- A love of peace is a characteristic of the American people they wish to stand aloof from the broils that disturb other powers of the world-and it is certainly their interest to do so. But they have no idea of submitting to every indignity which a petty naval officer may hoose to inflict, or yield to any power of earth those rights and privileges which have heretofore been held sacred among nations, and without which our country would be little better than a dependent province. If we are to yield to Britain the right-(the power she has.) of impressing indiscriminately our seamen, of searching our ships of war, of depredating on our commerce of blockading our ports, of murdering our citizens-we had better at once renounce

nation in that of Britain. "Now is the time to try the temper of Britain towards this country. Never was there a better occasion, and, if lost, it may never occur again. From the steps already taken by our government we may expect that they will not be backward in improving the present opportunity to obtain ample reparation for past injuries and assurance full and satisfactory, that they shall not repeated. A short period will decide the question-while that is at issue, let us adopt that excellent maxim, which was one of the political axioms of our beloved Washis at sea. Now, there's the exact trouble, ington-st vis pacem para bellum."

our independence and merge our name and

LETTER FROM ROBERT FULTON. The foregoing is followed by a letter from Robert Fulton as follows: "New York, July 15. "To Return Livingston, Esq.:
"I have arranged with the Secretary of

Marine and War that my submarine ex-

shall commence on Saturday next at 11 o'clock, for which purpose the brig shall be anchored between Governor and Ellis's

"The operations of Saturday will be to exhibit with dumb torpedoes the various modes by which vessels may be assailed and destroyed, while at anchor or under sail, and on Monday next, between the hours of 12 and 2, it will be shown how an enemy's vessel or vessels, on entering our the brig shall be blown up. "As the success of such experiment may

become of importance to those who are interested in the safety of New York, I beg leave, through you, to invite the Governor, Mayor and members of the corporation, with such other persons as you may think proper. Those gentlemen who may think proper to attend will have the goodness to provide themselves with good row boats and meet me at Governor's island on Saturday morning, between the hours of 10 and 11, that I may exhibit to them the machinery before the engines are put into the water. "I am, sir, your most obedient and very

numble servant. ROBERT FULTON."

urday last a great concourse of people at-

On July 21 it was announced that on Sat-

tended on the Battery to witness the explosions announced by Mr. Fulton. But, as usual in such exhibitions, the fire lock was placed on the under side of the torpedo, and when it was sprung the powder dropped out before the spark of fire reached it and no explosion occurred. He made a change, and after several trials the explosion was accomplished, but not till most of the spectators had gone home. Mr. Fulton then wrote a long letter to the Governor, Mayor and members of the corporation, explaining the cause of the several failures and "We have heard a report yesterday, that expressing great regret therefor, went on to etters had been received in town from give the great advantages that would result Halifax, stating that two regiments, in ad- | from his invention. But the war did actually come a few years later, and Mr. Fulton's and not Canada's, that if her gracious torpedoes were not used to any great ex- Majesty the Queen insisted on holding fast since, were expected at that place; and a torpedoes were not used to any great exconsiderable force was also expected at tent if at all. It will most likely be the Quebec, among which were three regiments of Scotch Highlanders.—Aurora." torpedoes. No man can make and set a trap that some other man can't discover and spring without being caught in it. Every war engine of the past has been obliged does fifteen miles out at sea, to be fired by the touch of a ship against a wire, may catch one or two ships, but after that a dummy with a deep drag will be sent ahead to fire the torpedoes, after which the coast will be clear for the ships. I ican gentlemen at Canton, to their correspondents in this city, (received this morning via Salem), of as late date as

Grant and explored when Partiagets are splendent in their eyes. They swell with the sense of part ownership in the empire cure against attack that they spoke of our of the globe-circling drumbeats. "A British the utmost contempt before their chain across the Mississippi was cut, their fire die." rafts tied up to the shore, the forts run past by our fleet and their iron-clad gunboats above the forts sunk. Wars will Brittish factory had determined to send the | never be made without brave men; and whoever has the most and best of these will win. It will be easier for the enemy's war ships to hit our seaboard cities than it will for our torpedoes to reach their ships. I was surprised that so little was said in these two old papers of Napoleon Bonaparte, who was then a big, active and all mportant figure in the world. The only reference to him was in describing the mil tary operations in Hayti, when it was said the natives under Touissaint were fortifying the island so well that with their 70,000 soldiers Bonaparte could not subdue them

with any force he could spare for that pur-In the news taken from the French pa pers one item is as follows "At the moment when the two Emperors and the King of Prussia were together at Tilsit, the wife of M. Stancovitz, a public functionary at Gumbinnen, was delivered of three male children, which were baptized on the 10th of July by the names of Napoleon. Alexander and Frederick.'

Stocks were quoted, and the receptions and parties given by lords and ladies and race courses were reported, with the many winnings and losings. Great remedies were advertised and as sured to cure stone in the bladder and

gravel, with certificates of patients had been cured, then as now. Yet all the people then cured by those great and in-fallible remedies are dead, and their greatgrandchildren are advertising still different and better remedies for the same allments, and certificates of patients to the efficacy of the remedies are still given now JOHN T. CAMPBELL. Rockville, Ind., Jan. 6.

HARD WORK GETTING TO CUBA. Perils of an Expedition That Didn't Know How to Do the Trick. Boston Herald.

Capt. J. Chapleau, now in command of a Cuban battery of insurgents, who was one of a number of men who joined an expedi-tion in this country for Cuba, was formerly a resident of East Cambridge, and was a nember of a company in the Ninth Regiment. He has sent the Herald a couple of etters giving an account of his experiences n getting to Cuba, which are filled with exciting adventures. An idea of the dangers of entering upon a fillbustering expedition may be gathered from an abstract of his story of the experiences of this particular party. The expedition was one trongest of several which started for Cuba. and was thoroughly equipped, with a large supply of repeating rifles, revolvers, maammunition. The expedition numbered over

bree hundred men The expedition left Portland harbor early November on a tug, and met another tug outside the harbor, which carried a lot of small arms and ammunition. Arrangements vere made to meet again outside the harbor, and the tug which was spoken left o return to Portland for coal. This was at o'clock at night, and the tug was to lay o until midnight for the other one, after which it was to steam to sea sixty miles and fall in with the steamer which was to take the party to Cuba. Unfortunately, a storm arose, and the two tugs failed to see each other, and the boat which carried the members of the party was obliged to beat about all night in a heavy sea and rain-

men were terribly seasick. After sailing about for several hours the tug finally put to sea in the face of the storm, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the steamer was sighted. By 6 o'clock the men were all transferred from the tug to the steamer, and the supplies also safely stowed. Then the voyage to Cuba began in earnest. It was rough all the way, and the men were pretty well used up as a result of seasickness Captain Weathersby and Captain Joseph Chapleau, who gave an account of the incidents of the trip, drilled the men. The latter was commissioned a captain and asigned to a battery of artillery The expedition arrived off the coast of Cuba on Nov. 13, and on Friday evening, Nov. 15, at about 10 o'clock, the Captain of the steamer which carried the party informed those in charge that it was time to ower the boats and make for the shore. Four large boats were lowered and loaded with ammunition, but they were not large enough to hold the men and the supplies, and two more boats were purchased from When one of the steamer at \$150 each. these boats was loaded it took water so fast hat the supplies had to be put into anther one Four of the boats after being oaded, were tied to the stern of the steamer. All of a sudden a storm came up, and one of the boats was blown from the bow of the steamer toward the stern. The men in the other boats realized that they would soon be struck by it, and terror reigned for a time. However, they were in a sort of lee n the wake of the steamer, and escaped the terrific force of the squall. The Captain of the steamer, it is said, told those in charge of the boats to tie them in a single file and he would tow them nearer shore. He started up the steamer, but the boats shipped water so fast that they were in danger of linking, and more line was asked for. It is claimed that the Captain said he could give no more rope. At that moment the storm redoubled in fury, and it was terribly dark. The men in the boats heard the splash of the propeller, but noticed that the boats

did not move. Then they realized that the steamer had propped the line, and as they saw her turn and go directly away from them their worst fears were verified. They were abandoned at sea in a bad storm, with overloaded poats and no food or water. Land was nowhere in sight, and the boats were leaking and shipping water at every lurch of the Col. Thomas Collero had a com pass, and it was soon set. To reach the shore it was found that a hard row would have to be taken against a strong The Colonel sat in the bow of the leading boat and smoked seventeen cigars to light the binnacle box and keep the course. men worked hard, but the boats leaked badly, and were in danger of filling and sinking At last General Carillo gave orders to lighten them up by throwing overboard packages of rifles, cutlasses and one of the two pieces of artillery. Even this was not sufficient to keep the boats affoat, and the men were compelled to ball all night.

that they were about twenty miles away from it. The tide was also against the boats and the men being tired were able to give but little strength to the oars. For six hours they rowed hard, but made little headway. The sun came out strong and hot and the men began to suffer from thirst. They rowed all that day, and at sundown At 11 o'clock at night breakers were heard ahead and the men began to proceed more When they got near the shore it

a fort and surrounded by war vessels. first it was decided to put to sea, but this plan was changed, and the men were ordered to row for the shore as fast as possible. The boats were sent through breakers, which were heavy, but a safe landing was made. It was about midnight when the shore was reached. Then the work of unloading the boats began, as the ammunition and guns had to be put out of sight before daylight. The men were told that it was a matter of life and death with them ports, may be annihilated, to prove which and although they were hardly able to stand up, the work was accomplished in a few hours. The men then lay down to get a short rest on the sand. They suffered with cold and were in a pitiable state when ordered to work again. The stuff was then taken into a dense forest of palms, and then came a search for water, which was found after much hardship. The men got a night's rest, and then, with the aid of guides, succeeded in getting into the mountains. The expedition was detailed to its place in the army and is now fighting from camp

> is to be made a colonel, as is also Captain Weathersby, who is with him, for bravery displayed in getting the expedition safely This account may be interesting from the point that it gives an idea of the hardships and dangers to be experienced in accompanying a fillbustering expedition into a

country rampant with war and pillage.

to camp, with the enemy always with it,

Chapleau. He informs the Herald that he

according to the letter of Capt.

DIVIDED CANADIANS.

Only the Province of Ontario Cardials ly Supports England.

Hartford Courant. We find this paragraph in a Boston news-

"If anybody thinks the Canadians themselves would shed an ounce of blood to keep themselves under British domination he knows little of the real sentiments of our northern neighbors. They would say, with entire justice, that the war was England's her dominion she must do the fighting and

Evidently the Canadians of the Boston newspaper are evolved from its internal consciousness. The real Canadians-we are speaking now of Ontario and the maritime provinces especially, but the same thing is true of the Englih-Canadians and Scotch-Canadians generally-are as unlike these imaginary Canadians as the real Yankee is unlike the Yankee of Punch. They are sentimentally and effusively loyal, resembling in that respect all other colonial Britons the world over. This is as true, as a rule, of the "native-born" (celebrated by Rudyard Kipling in sounding verses) as of their parents. The British crown is re-Macdonald, "and a British subject I will die." The Canadian Tories are carving that saying of his on their monuments. He spoke for them all, or nearly all. The Boston newspaper thinks they wouldn't We venture to question the correctness o the Boston newspaper's opinion. They're a course they would get the worst of it very quickly, if it ever came to blows; mer pluck hasn't much show when pitted against equal pluck and overwhelming; greater numbers. But at the first start-

we should expect things to be quite lively along a portion of our northern frontier. The French-Canadians are a different foll altogether. They are the descendants of men who fought the English, and whom the English overpowered and conquered. Their loyalty to the crown is of the passive rather than the effusive kind. Of late they have been becoming more and more uneasy about their future in an increasingly English and Protestant dominion-not without cause. Probably if they could be assured as to certain matters relating to their language. their church and their schools the French Roman Catholics would be quite willing to see their Province of Quebec become State of the Union. Probably they would be still better pleased to have it all to themselves as an independent little comnonwealth-the "New France" of Paul Bourget's dreams. In any case we should not expect (in the deplorable event of war) to see our troops stubbornly opposed in the field or bushwhacked between times by the peace-loving habitants of the French prov-

As for the Irish-Canadians-well, if there is a region of either hemisphere where Irish lads are born with the love of England in their hearts it isn't marked on any of the

Courant's maps.

MORMON PILGRIMAGE.

Their Mecca on the Big Blue River in the State of Kansus. St. Louis Republic.

During the past two months hundreds of Mormons, residing near Independence, Mo.; Nauvoo, Ill., and in Lee county, lowa, have been making their annual pilgrimages to the old Mormon crossing of the Big Blue river in Marshall county. Near this historic spot are the Alcove springs, where so many of their people were massacred by the Indians in 1846 as they were making their way across the great American desert to Salt lake. They have been visiting the old crossing in small bands since the 1st of September, crossing the Big Blue where their forefathers did and resting a few days near the springs, where religious services were regularly held in commemoration of the early pioneers who braved the dangers and opened the way to the new Mormon settlement at Salt lake. The old Mormon or "Independence" crossing of the Big Blue is one of the most historic spots in Kansas. It has been visited by thousands of Mormons since the days of 1846, and the people who now live in the vicinity look forward to the pilgrimage of these people every year as one of the incidents of special note in Marshall county. It is the most beautiful and romantle spot in all Kansas. The Big Blue river is a stream as clear as crystal, and the Alcove springs are located in a sequestered nook, which seems to have been made by nature for

such gatherings as these. When the first immigrant trains carrying the Mormon people and their belongings to the Great Salt lake crossed the Big ue at this now historic spot there scarcely a vestige of civilization in that region of country. For ages its prairies ha been covered with a waving sea of wild grasses; vast herds of buffalo had for umberiess years wandered almost unmolested across them. Nothing disturbe i its solitude save an occasional band of nomadic Indians in search of prey or plunder and the hardy frontiersman, who is always found far in advance of civilization. As early as 1820 Mai. Stephen H. Long crossed that part of Kansas now known as Marshall county in command of an expedition from Pittsburg to the Rocky mountains, General Fremont, on his expedition to the Rocky mountains in 1842-44, passed through that section of the State and mentions in his travels several immigrant wagons en route to Oregon. It was in 1817 that John Smith, the Mormon apostle, with his band of followers from Illinois, opened his way through this country, crossing the Big Elus river at the old "Mormon," "Independence" or "California" crossing. This was six miles below the present town of Maryville, the county seat of Marshall county. two years the exiled Latter-day Saints passed over the traff that led to this crossing of the Big Blue river. At one time a Mormon camping party was surrounded by Indians at this famous epot, and all were Among the party were severa elders of the Mormon faith, who were going to the Western home to look after the spiritual welfare of the pioneers who had gone Ever since the Mormons of Missouri. Illinois and Iowa have made annual pilgrimages to the Alcove springs, where

appropriate services are held.

HEALTH EXPERIMENTS. How They Are Carried Out in the French Army and Results Noted. Popular Science Monthly.

Among the soldiers under the military government of Paris there were 824 typholo cases in 1888. The following year the number increased to 1,179. At that time the water of the Vanne was substituted for the contaminated Seine water. The cases the next four years numbered, respectively, only 299, 279, 293 and 258. Last year the Vanne itself became contaminated through an accident, the history of which has been traced conclusively. The result was an increase of typhoid cases in the Paris garrison to 436, of which 310 occurred in the three months of February, March and April. During January and February of the present year (1895) there were only eight cases in all.

The fact that typhold fever comes and goes with impure artiking water could hardly receive a more striking demonstration. Yet the possibility has been realized in the experience of Melun, a garrison town about twelve thousand inhabitants, situated on the Seine, twenty-eight miles above Paris. Here, in 1889, there were 122 cases of yphold fever among the soldiers. The Chamberlain filters (Pasteur system) were then introduced, and the cases of the following years numbered, respectively, fifteen, six, two, seven and seven again for 1894 Suddenly, during the severe weather of February of this year, twenty-eight dragoons, one after the other, came down with the fever. The infantry battalion, living in the same barracks, had not a single case. The secret was soon out. The filters had been allowed to freeze and the soldiers were ordered to drink only the weak infusion of tea furnished them, in which, of cours the water was boiled. The dragoons had simply not obeyed, but had helped them-

boats were headed toward the shore, but

selves to the Seine water from the hywas discovered they were right in front of I drants.